

On a $\{K_4, K_{2,2,2}\}$ -ultrahomogeneous graph

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Abstract

The existence of a connected 12-regular $\{K_4, K_{2,2,2}\}$ -ultrahomogeneous graph G is established, (i.e. each isomorphism between two copies of K_4 or $K_{2,2,2}$ in G extends to an automorphism of G), with the 42 ordered lines of the Fano plane taken as vertices. This graph G can be expressed in a unique way both as the edge-disjoint union of 42 induced copies of K_4 and as the edge-disjoint union of 21 induced copies of $K_{2,2,2}$, with no more copies of K_4 or $K_{2,2,2}$ existing in G . Moreover, each edge of G is shared by exactly one copy of K_4 and one of $K_{2,2,2}$. While the line graphs of d -cubes, ($3 \leq d \in \mathbb{Z}$), are $\{K_d, K_{2,2}\}$ -ultrahomogeneous, G is not even line-graphical. In addition, the chordless 6-cycles of G are seen to play an interesting role and some self-dual configurations associated to G with 2-arc-transitive, arc-transitive and semisymmetric Levi graphs are considered.

1 Introduction

Let H be a connected regular graph and let $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $1 < m < n$. An $\{H\}_n^m$ -graph is a connected graph that: **(a)** is representable as an edge-disjoint union of n induced copies of H ; **(b)** has exactly m copies of H incident to each vertex, with no two such copies sharing more than one vertex; and **(c)** has exactly n copies of H as induced subgraphs isomorphic to H .

We remark that an $\{H\}_n^m$ -graph G is $\{H\}$ -ultrahomogeneous (as in [7]) if every isomorphism between two copies of H in G extends to an automorphism of G . Graph ultrahomogeneity is a concept that can be traced back to [9, 6, 8].

Notice that a connected graph G is m -regular if and only if it is a $\{K_2\}_{|E(G)|}^m$ -graph. In this case, G is arc-transitive if and only if G is $\{K_2\}$ -ultrahomogeneous. Thus, $\{H\}$ -ultrahomogeneity is a notion of graph symmetry stronger than arc-transitivity.

If G is an $\{H_i\}_{n_i}^{m_i}$ -graph, where $i = 1, 2$, and $H_1 \neq H_2$, then G is said to be an $\{H_1\}_{n_1}^{m_1}\{H_2\}_{n_2}^{m_2}$ -graph. If, in addition, G is $\{H_i\}$ -ultrahomogeneous, for both $i = 1, 2$, then G is $\{H_1, H_2\}$ -ultrahomogeneous, again as in [7]. If each edge of G is in exactly one copy of H_i , for both $i = 1, 2$, then G is said to be *fastened*. If $\min(m_1, m_2) = m_1 = 2$ and

H_1 is a complete graph, then G is said to be *line-graphical*. For example, the line graph of the d -cube, where $3 \leq d \in \mathbb{Z}$, is a line-graphical fastened $\{K_d, K_{2,2}\}$ -ultrahomogeneous $\{K_d\}_{2^d}^2 \{K_{2,2}\}_{d(d-1)2^{d-3}}^{d-1}$ -graph. The first case here, known as the cuboctahedron, is a fastened $\{K_3, K_{2,2}, C_6\}$ -ultrahomogeneous $\{K_3\}_8^2 \{K_{2,2}\}_6^2 \{C_6\}_4^2$ -graph, where C_6 is 6-cycle.

In Sections 3-5, a 12-regular fastened $\{K_4, K_{2,2,2}\}$ -ultrahomogeneous $\{K_4\}_{42}^4 \{K_{2,2,2}\}_{21}^3$ -graph G of order 42 and diameter 3 is presented. The role that d -cliques K_d and squares $K_{2,2}$ play in the line graph of the d -cube is performed in G by tetrahedra K_4 and octahedra $K_{2,2,2}$, but in this case with $\min(m_1, m_2) = \min(4, 3) > 2$, so G is non-line-graphical.

The graph G has automorphism-group order $|\mathcal{A}(G)| = 1008 = 4|E(G)|$. In Section 5, the 252 edges of G can be seen as the left cosets of a subgroup $\Gamma \subset \mathcal{A}(G)$ of order 4, and its vertices as the left cosets of a subgroup of $\mathcal{A}(G)$ of order 24.

These two equivalence classes of subgraphs of G , i.e. tetrahedra and octahedra, allow in Section 6 to define several combinatorial *configurations* ([3]) related to G , 3 of which are *self-dual*, with their *Levi graphs* as: **(1)** a 4-regular 2-arc-transitive graph ([2]) on 84 vertices and 1008 automorphisms, with diameter = girth = 6, reflecting a natural duality property of G ; **(2)** an 8-regular arc-transitive graph on 42 vertices and 2016 automorphisms, with diameter = 3 and girth = 4; and **(3)** a 6-regular *semisymmetric* graph ([5]) on 336 vertices and 1008 automorphisms, with diameter = girth = 6 and just two slightly differing distance distributions. The *Menger graph* and *dual Menger graph* associated to this Levi graph have common degree 24 and diameter = girth = 3, with 1008 and 2016 automorphisms, respectively.

Section 7 distinguishes the k -holes (or chordless k -cycles) of G with the least $k > 4$, namely $k = 6$, and studies their participation in some toroidal subgraphs of G that together with the octahedra of G can be filled up to form a closed piecewise linear 3-manifold.

After some considerations on the Fano plane, we pass to define G and study its properties.

2 Ordered Fano pencils

The *Fano plane* \mathcal{F} is the (7_3) -configuration with points 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 and *Fano lines* 123, 145, 167, 246, 257, 347, 356. The map Φ that sends the points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 respectively onto the lines 123, 145, 167, 246, 257, 347, 356 has the following duality properties: **(1)** each point p of \mathcal{F} pertains to the lines $\Phi(q)$, where $q \in \Phi(p)$; **(2)** each Fano line ℓ contains the points $\Phi(k)$, where k runs over the lines passing through $\Phi(\ell)$.

Given a point p of \mathcal{F} , the collection of lines through p is a *pencil* of \mathcal{F} . A linearly ordered presentation of these lines is an *ordered pencil through p* . An ordered pencil v through p is denoted $v = (p, q_a r_a, q_b r_b, q_c r_c)$, orderly composed, in reality, by the lines $pq_a r_a, pq_b r_b, pq_c r_c$. Note that there are $3! = 6$ ordered pencils through any point p of \mathcal{F} .

3 The $\{K_4, K_{2,2,2}\}$ -ultrahomogeneous graph G

Ordered pencils constitute the vertex set of our claimed graph G , with any two vertices $v = (p, q_a r_a, q_b r_b, q_c r_c)$ and $v' = (p', q'_a r'_a, q'_b r'_b, q'_c r'_c)$ adjacent whenever the following two

conditions hold: **(1)** $p \neq p'$; **(2)** $|p_i r_i \cap p'_i r'_i| = 1$, for $i = a, b, c$. The 3 points of intersection resulting from item (2) form a Fano line, which we consider as an *ordered Fano line* by taking into account the subindex order $a < b < c$, and as such, set it as the *strong color* of the edge vv' . This provides G with an edge-coloring.

An alternate definition of G can be given via Φ^{-1} , in which the vertices of G can be seen as the ordered Fano lines $x_a x_b x_c$, with any two such vertices adjacent if their associated Fano lines share the entry in \mathcal{F} of exactly one of its 3 positions, either a or b or c . We keep throughout, however, the ordered-pencil presentation of G , but the first self-dual configuration of Subsection 6.1 and accompanying example show that the suggested dual presentation of G is valid as well.

Notice that the vertices of G with initial entry $p = 1$ appear in lexicographic order as:

$$(1, 23, 45, 67), (1, 23, 67, 45), (1, 45, 23, 67), (1, 45, 67, 23), (1, 67, 23, 45), (1, 67, 45, 23),$$

which may be simplified in notation by using super-indices a through f to denote the shown order, that is: $1^a, 1^b, 1^c, 1^d, 1^e, 1^f$, respectively. A similar lexicographic presentation may be given to the vertices of G having $p = 2, \dots, 7$. This treatment covers the 42 vertices of G . As an example of the adjacency of G , the neighbors of $1^a = (1, 23, 45, 67)$ in G are:

$$\begin{aligned} (2, 13, 46, 57), & (2, 13, 57, 46), & (3, 12, 47, 56), & (3, 12, 56, 47), \\ (4, 26, 15, 37), & (4, 37, 15, 26), & (5, 27, 14, 36), & (5, 36, 14, 27), \\ (6, 24, 35, 17), & (6, 35, 24, 17), & (7, 25, 34, 16), & (7, 34, 25, 16), \end{aligned}$$

or in the continuation of the simplified notation above: $2^a, 2^b, 3^a, 3^b, 4^c, 4^e, 5^c, 5^e, 6^d, 6^f, 7^d, 7^f$. The strong colors of the resulting edges are: 167, 154, 176, 154, 356, 246, 347, 451, 321, 231, 321, respectively.

Given vertices $v = (p, q_a r_a, q_b r_b, q_c r_c)$ and $w = (p', q'_a r'_a, q'_b r'_b, q'_c r'_c)$ adjacent in G , there exists a well-defined $j \in \{a, b, c\}$ such that **(1)** $p \in q'_j r'_j$; **(2)** $p' \in q_j r_j$; **(3)** the lines $p q_j r_j$ and $p' q'_j r'_j$ intersect at either q_j or r_j , which coincides with either q'_j or r'_j . Say that these lines $p q_j r_j$ and $p' q'_j r'_j$ intersect at q_j . Then q_j (including the subindex j) is taken as the *weak color* for the edge vw . This provides G with another edge-coloring, with symbols q_j , where $q \in \mathcal{F}$ and $j \in \{a, b, c\}$. For example, the weak colors q_j corresponding to the 12 edges incident to 1^a , as cited above, are: $3_a, 3_a, 2_a, 2_a, 5_b, 5_b, 4_b, 4_b, 7_c, 7_c, 6_c, 6_c$, respectively.

3.1 The automorphism group $\mathcal{A}(G)$ of G

The 12 neighbors of 1^a displayed above induce a subgraph $N_G(1^a)$ of G , called the open neighborhood of 1^a in G , which is isomorphic to the graph Λ of the hemi-rhombicuboctahedron (obtained from the rhombicuboctahedron by identification of antipodal vertices and edges). This is a 4-regular vertex-transitive graph on 12 vertices embedded in the projective plane with 13 faces realized by 4 disjoint triangles and 9 additional 4-holes. The 4-holes are of two types: **(1)** 6 have two opposite sides adjacent each to a triangle; **(2)** the other 3 have only their vertices in common with the 4 triangles. We also have the graph homomorphism $f: \Lambda \rightarrow K_4$ of Figure 1, where $f(j_i) = i$ for $i \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$, $j \in \{a, b, c\}$ and Λ is depicted in two different ways inside (dotted) fundamental polygons of the real projective plane.

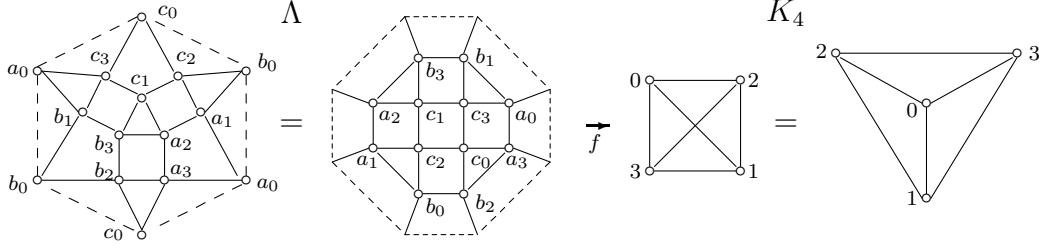


Figure 1: The homomorphism $f : \Lambda \rightarrow K_4$ with $f(j_i) = i$ for $i \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$, $j \in \{a, b, c\}$

Moreover, we may identify Λ with $N_G(1^a)$ via a graph isomorphism $g : \Lambda \rightarrow N_G(1^a)$ given by:

$$\begin{aligned} g(a_0) &= 5^c, & g(a_1) &= 4^c, & g(a_2) &= 5^e, & g(a_3) &= 4^e, \\ g(b_0) &= 6^d, & g(b_1) &= 7^d, & g(b_2) &= 7^f, & g(b_3) &= 6^f, \\ g(c_0) &= 2^b, & g(c_1) &= 2^a, & g(c_2) &= 3^b, & g(c_3) &= 3^a. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, the graph homomorphism f induces, at the level of automorphism groups of graphs, a group isomorphism $f^* : \mathcal{A}(\Lambda) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(K_4) = S_4$. In fact, f^* is given by sending the following generators of $\mathcal{A}(\Lambda)$ into corresponding generators of S_4 (that can be better visualized from the leftmost Λ to the rightmost K_4 depicted in Figure 1):

$$\begin{aligned} (a_1 b_2 c_3)(b_1 c_2 a_3)(c_1 a_2 b_3)(a_0 b_0 c_0) &\rightarrow (123), \\ (a_0 a_1)(a_2 a_3)(b_0 b_1)(b_2 b_3)(c_0 c_1)(c_2 c_3) &\rightarrow (01)(23), \\ (a_0 a_1 a_2 a_3)(c_0 b_1 c_2 b_3)(b_0 c_1 b_2 c_3) &\rightarrow (0123). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $\mathcal{A}(N_G(1^a)) = \mathcal{A}(\Lambda) = S_4$ has 24 elements, which is consistent with the size of a vertex stabilizer of G . Furthermore, since G has 42 vertices that behave exactly in the same geometric way as ordered pencils in \mathcal{F} , we conclude that $|\mathcal{A}(G)| = 42 \times 24 = 1008$.

4 Copies of $K_{2,2,2}$ and K_4 in G

Notice that f maps bijectively the 3 4-cycles and 4 triangles of K_4 respectively onto the 3 4-holes of Λ of type (2) above and the 4 triangles of Λ . Notice also that these 7 holes form a cycle-decomposition of Λ . Inside the closed neighborhood $N_G[w]$ of each vertex w of G (induced in G by w and the open neighborhood $N_G(w)$), we obtain 3 copies of $K_{2,2,2}$ and 4 copies of K_4 , which are induced by w together respectively with the mentioned 3 4-holes and 4 triangles. Observe that these 7 induced subgraphs of G have intersection formed solely by w . The rest of this section is dedicated to the study of these polyhedral subgraphs.

First, notice that the inverse image f^{-1} of each edge of K_4 is one of the 6 4-holes of Λ of type (1) above. This yields another cycle-decomposition of Λ , which in turn makes explicit the remaining 4-holes of G , apart from the 4-holes contained in the copies of $K_{2,2,2}$ of G . However, these new 4-holes are not contained in any copy of $K_{2,2,2}$ in G .

4.1 Copies of $K_{2,2,2}$ in G

Each vertex of G belongs to 3 induced copies of $K_{2,2,2}$ in G . For example, the sets of weak colors q_j of the edges of such copies for the vertex 1^a , that contain the 4-holes $g(c_0, c_2, c_1, c_3)$, $g(a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3)$ and $g(b_0, b_1, b_3, b_2)$ arising in Subsection 3.1, are respectively: $\{1_a, 2_a, 3_a\}$, $\{1_b, 4_b, 5_b\}$, $\{1_c, 6_c, 7_c\}$.

Each q_j colors the edges of a specific 4-hole in its corresponding copy of $K_{2,2,2}$. The 3 weak colors appearing in each copy of $K_{2,2,2}$ correspond bijectively with its 3 4-holes, the edges of each 4-hole bearing a common weak color of its own.

A similar situation holds for any other vertex of G . There is a copy of $K_{2,2,2}$ in G whose set of weak colors of edges is $\{x_j, y_j, z_j\}$, for each line xyz of \mathcal{F} and index $j \in \{a, b, c\}$. We denote this copy of $K_{2,2,2}$ by $[xyz]_j$. As a result, there is a total of $21 = 7 \times 3$ copies of $K_{2,2,2}$ in G . In fact, triangles with weak colors q_j sharing a common j (but q varying) are only present in the said copies of $K_{2,2,2}$ in G . Each 4-hole in a copy of $K_{2,2,2}$ in G have: **(1)** edges sharing a common weak color q_j and **(2)** opposite vertices representing ordered pencils through a common point of \mathcal{F} , which yields a total of two such points per 4-hole.

For example, the strong colors of the triangles $[xyz]_j$ composing the copies of $K_{2,2,2}$ incident to 1_a conform triples of strong colors having:

for $[123]_a$, a -entries covering line 123, and another fixed entry equal to each one of 4,5,6,7:

$$(145, 246, 347), (154, 257, 356), (167, 257, 347), (176, 275, 374), \\ (154, 264, 374), (145, 275, 365), (176, 275, 374), (167, 246, 365);$$

for $[145]_b$, b -entries covering line 145, and another fixed entry equal to each one of 2,3,6,7:

$$(213, 246, 257), (312, 347, 356), (617, 642, 653), (716, 743, 752), \\ (312, 642, 752), (213, 743, 653), (716, 246, 356), (617, 347, 257);$$

for $[167]_c$, c -entries covering line 167, and another fixed entry equal to each one of 2,3,4,5:

$$(231, 246, 257), (321, 356, 347), (451, 426, 437), (541, 536, 527), \\ (321, 426, 527), (231, 536, 437), (541, 246, 347), (451, 356, 257).$$

In fact, these triangles are respectively:

$$(2^a, 3^a, 1^a), (2^b, 3^b, 1^a), (2^a, 3^b, 1^a), (2^b, 3^a, 1^a), (2^b, 3^b, 1^b), (2^a, 3^a, 1^b), (2^b, 3^a, 1^b), (2^a, 3^b, 1^b); \\ (4^c, 5^c, 1^a), (4^e, 5^e, 1^a), (4^c, 5^e, 1^f), (4^e, 5^c, 1^f), (4^e, 5^e, 1^f), (4^c, 5^c, 1^f), (4^e, 5^c, 1^a), (4^c, 5^e, 1^a); \\ (6^d, 7^d, 1^a), (6^f, 7^f, 1^a), (6^d, 7^f, 1^c), (6^f, 7^d, 1^c), (6^f, 7^f, 1^c), (6^d, 7^d, 1^c), (6^f, 7^d, 1^a), (6^d, 7^f, 1^a).$$

The sets of strong colors for the respective composing 4-holes are:

$$(145, 167, 154, 176), (246, 257, 264, 275), (347, 356, 374, 365); \\ (213, 617, 312, 716), (246, 347, 624, 743), (257, 356, 752, 653); \\ (231, 451, 321, 541), (246, 356, 426, 536), (257, 347, 527, 437).$$

In fact, these 4-holes are respectively:

$$(2^a, 3^a, 2^b, 3^b), (3^a, 1^a, 3^b, 1^b), (2^a, 1^a, 2^b, 1^b); \\ (4^c, 5^e, 4^e, 5^c), (5^c, 1^a, 5^e, 1^f), (4^c, 1^a, 4^e, 1^f); \\ (7^d, 6^d, 7^f, 6^f), (7^d, 1^a, 7^f, 1^c), (6^d, 1^a, 6^f, 1^c).$$

4.2 Copies of K_4 in G

There is one copy of K_4 in G for each ordered Fano line xyz . Such a copy, denoted $\langle xyz \rangle$, is formed by 3 pairs of equally weakly-colored opposite edges, with weak colors x_a , y_b and z_c . For each $p \in \mathcal{F} \setminus \{x, y, z\}$, there is exactly one vertex $(p, q_ar_a, q_br_b, q_cr_c)$ of $\langle xyz \rangle$, with $x \in q_ar_a$, $y \in q_br_b$, $z \in q_cr_c$. The strong colors of the edges of $\langle xyz \rangle$ are precisely xyz . For example, the triangles $g(c_1, a_2, b_2)$, $g(c_3, a_0, b_1)$, $g(c_2, a_1, b_0)$ and $g(c_0, a_3, b_2)$ from Subsection 3.1 are contained respectively in $\langle 347 \rangle$, $\langle 246 \rangle$, $\langle 257 \rangle$ and $\langle 356 \rangle$. Since there are 42 such copies of K_4 in G , we arrive at the following result.

Theorem 4.1 *The graph G is a 12-regular $\{K_4\}_{42}^4\{K_{2,2,2}\}_{21}^3$ -graph of order 42 and diameter 3. Each vertex of G is incident to exactly 3 copies of $K_{2,2,2}$ and 4 copies of K_4 .*

Proof: Let G' be the graph defined by the same rules that define G on the unordered Fano lines. Then it is not hard to prove that G' is isomorphic to the graph $2K_7$, the complete graph on 7 vertices with each edge doubled. The graph G is then a 6-fold covering graph over G' . Also, the lexicographically smallest path realizing the diameter of G is the 3-path $(1^a, 2^a, 4^a, 1^d)$. The statement follows. \square

4.3 Disposition of copies of $K_{2,2,2}$ and K_4 in G

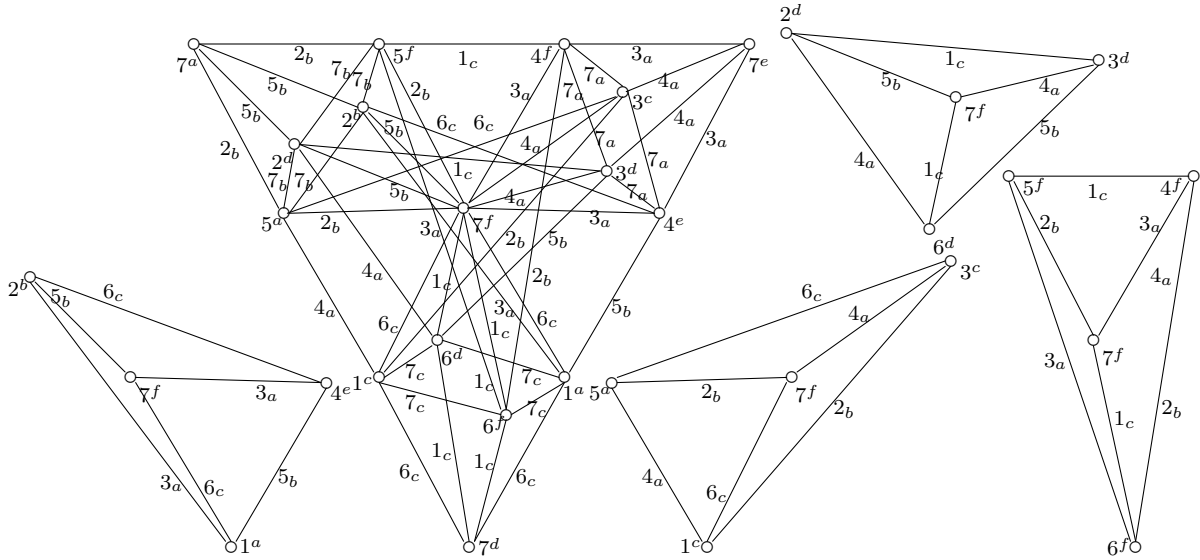


Figure 2: Disposition of copies of $K_{2,2,2}$ and K_4 at vertex 7^f in G

Each point p of \mathcal{F} determines a *Pasch configuration* $PC(p)$, formed by the 4 lines of \mathcal{F} that do not contain p . This $PC(p)$ may be denoted also $pc(q_ar_a, q_br_b, q_cr_c)$, where $pq_ar_a, pq_br_b, pq_cr_c$ are the lines of \mathcal{F} containing p . None of the lines of $PC(p)$ contains either q_ar_a or q_br_b or q_cr_c . The 7 possible Pasch configurations here are:

$$\begin{aligned}
PC(1) &= pc(23, 45, 67) = \{246, 257, 347, 356\}, \\
PC(2) &= pc(13, 46, 57) = \{145, 167, 347, 356\}, \\
PC(3) &= pc(12, 47, 56) = \{145, 167, 246, 257\}, \\
PC(4) &= pc(15, 26, 37) = \{123, 167, 257, 357\}, \\
PC(5) &= pc(14, 27, 36) = \{123, 167, 246, 347\}, \\
PC(6) &= pc(17, 24, 35) = \{123, 145, 257, 347\}, \\
PC(7) &= pc(16, 25, 34) = \{123, 145, 246, 356\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Figure 2 shows the disposition of the induced copies of $K_{2,2,2}$ and K_4 incident to the vertex 7^f in G , represented by 3 octahedra and 4 tetrahedra, respectively, with vertices and edges accompanied by their respective simplified notations and weak colors. The 4 tetrahedra in the figure are also shown as separate entities, for better distinction, while the 3 octahedra are integrated in the central drawing as an upper-left, an upper-right and a lower-central octahedron, radiated from the central vertex, 7^f . This 7 polyhedra can be blown up to 3-space without more intersections than those of the vertices and edges shown in the figure. Starting from the right upper corner in the figure and shown counterclockwise, the 3 octahedra have respective composing 4-holes, each sub-indexed with its common weak color, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
[347]_a &: (7^f, 4^e, 7^e, 4^f)_{3a}, \quad (7^f, 3^d, 7^e, 3^e)_{4a}, \quad (3^d, 4^e, 3^e, 4^f)_{7a}; \\
[257]_b &: (7^f, 5^a, 7^a, 5^f)_{2b}, \quad (7^f, 2^b, 7^a, 2^d)_{5b}, \quad (2^b, 5^a, 2^d, 5^f)_{7b}; \\
[167]_c &: (7^f, 6^d, 7^d, 6^f)_{1c}, \quad (7^f, 1^a, 7^d, 1^c)_{6c}, \quad (1^a, 6^d, 1^c, 6^f)_{7c}.
\end{aligned}$$

The triangles in each octahedron here differ from those in the copies of K_4 in G in the way their edges are weakly colored. For example, the copies of K_4 in Figure 2, namely those denoted $\langle 321 \rangle$, $\langle 426 \rangle$, $\langle 356 \rangle$, $\langle 451 \rangle$, have their corresponding sets of constituent triangles with the clockwise sequences of simplified notations and weak colors of respective alternate incident vertices and edges, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\{(7^f, 2_b, 5^f, 1_c, 4^f, 3_a), \quad (6^f, 3_a, 5^f, 1_c, 4^f, 2_b), \quad (7^f, 1_c, 6^f, 3_a, 5^f, 2_b), \quad (7^f, 3_a, 4^f, 2_b, 6^f, 6_c)\}; \\
&\{(7^f, 6_c, 1^c, 4_a, 5^a, 2_b), \quad (3^e, 2_b, 1^c, 4_a, 5^a, 2_b), \quad (7^f, 4_a, 3^e, 2_b, 1^c, 4_a), \quad (7^f, 2_b, 5^a, 6_c, 3^e, 4_a)\}; \\
&\{(7^f, 3_a, 4^e, 5_b, 1^a, 6_c), \quad (2^b, 6_c, 4^e, 5_b, 1^a, 3_a), \quad (7^f, 6_c, 1^a, 3_a, 2^b, 5_b), \quad (7^f, 5_b, 2^b, 6_c, 4^e, 3_a)\}; \\
&\{(2^d, 1_c, 3^d, 5_b, 6^d, 4_a), \quad (7^f, 5_b, 2^d, 1_c, 3^d, 4_a), \quad (7^f, 6_c, 6^d, 4_a, 2^d, 5_b), \quad (7^f, 4_a, 3^d, 5_b, 6^d, 6_c)\}.
\end{aligned}$$

This reflects the fact that the vertex $7^f = (7, 34, 25, 16) = (p, q_a, r_a, q_b r_b, q_c r_c)$ is associated with the Pasch configuration $pc(34, 25, 16) = pc(q_a r_a, q_b r_b, q_c r_c)$ given with its triples ordered according to the presence of the different symbols $\neq 7$ at the 3 pair positions a, b, c , which is shown in the ordered Fano lines $321 = q_a q_b q_c$, $426 = r_a q_b r_c$, $356 = q_a r_b r_c$, $451 = r_a r_b q_c$, or in their respectively associated tetrahedra: $\langle 321 \rangle$, $\langle 426 \rangle$, $\langle 356 \rangle$, $\langle 451 \rangle$. These ordered lines form the *ordered Pasch configuration* $\overline{pc}(7^f) = \{321, 426, 356, 451\}$. Similarly, an ordered Pasch configuration is associated to the set of copies of K_4 incident to any other vertex of G . Moreover, the following two results are readily checked.

Theorem 4.2 *Any vertex $v = (p, q_a r_a, q_b r_b, q_c r_c)$ of G can be expressed in such a way that $\langle q_a q_b q_c \rangle$, $\langle q_a r_b r_c \rangle$, $\langle r_a q_b r_c \rangle$, $\langle r_a r_b q_c \rangle$ are its 4 incident copies of K_4 , reflecting their notation and that of its 3 incident octahedra.*

Proof: The ordered Pasch configuration $\overline{pc}(v)$ associated to v determines the ordered lines $q_a q_b q_c$, $q_a r_b r_c$, $r_a q_b r_c$, $r_a r_b q_c$ associated to the copies of K_4 , while the 3 remaining triples of \mathcal{F} provide the data for the octahedra incident to v : $[pq_a r_a]_a$, $[pq_b r_b]_b$, $[pq_c r_c]_c$. \square

Theorem 4.3 *For any edge e of G , there exists exactly one copy of $K_{2,2,2}$ and one of K_4 in G that intersect at e . Moreover, e is the only edge at which those copies intersect. Thus, G is fastened.*

Proof: Let $e = vv'$ have weak color q_j , where $v = (p, q_a r_a, q_b r_b, q_c r_c)$ and $v' = (p', q'_a r'_a, q'_b r'_b, q'_c r'_c)$. Then, the octahedron $[pp'p'']_j$ and the tetrahedron $\langle xyz \rangle$ are the copies of $K_{2,2,2}$ and K_4 in the statement, where: **(a)** $pp'p''$ is the Fano line containing p and p' , **(b)** $j \in \{a, b, c\}$ is such that $pp'' = q'_j r'_j$ and $pp' = q_j r_j$ and **(c)** xyz , one of the 4 ordered lines cited in Theorem 4.2 with respect to v , is the strong color of e . \square

For example, the edge $7^f 5^a$ has weak color 2_b and strong color 426. This is the only edge shared by the octahedron $[257]_b$ and the tetrahedron $\langle 426 \rangle$.

5 Symmetric properties of G

Each automorphism $\tau \in \mathcal{A}(G)$, is the composition of a permutation ϕ^τ of \mathcal{F} with a permutation ψ^τ of $\{a, b, c\}$. A set of 16 generators τ_i of $\mathcal{A}(G)$, ($i = 1 \dots 16$), is given by $\tau_i = \psi_i \circ \phi_i = \phi_i \circ \psi_i$, where we denote $\phi_i = \phi^{\tau_i}$, $\psi_i = \psi^{\tau_i}$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_1 &= (23)(67), & \phi_2 &= (45)(67), & \phi_3 &= (13)(57), & \phi_4 &= (46)(57), \\ \phi_5 &= (12)(56), & \phi_6 &= (47)(56), & \phi_7 &= (15)(37), & \phi_8 &= (26)(37), \\ \phi_9 &= (14)(27), & \phi_{10} &= (27)(36), & \phi_{11} &= (17)(35), & \phi_{12} &= (24)(35), \\ \phi_{13} &= (16)(34), & \phi_{14} &= (25)(34), & \psi_{15} &= (ac), & \psi_{16} &= (bc), \end{aligned}$$

with ψ_i and ϕ_j taken as the identity maps of \mathcal{F} and $\{a, b, c\}$, respectively, for $1 \leq i \leq 14$ and $j = 15, 16$.

The subgroup $\Gamma \subset \mathcal{A}(G)$ that sends the lexicographically smallest arc $(1^a, 2^a)$ onto itself, either directly or inversely oriented, includes exchanging, or not, its incident triangles $(2^a, 3^a, 1^a)$ and $(2^a, 3^b, 1^a)$ in $[123]_a$, or $(1^a, 2^a, 6^f)$ and $(1^a, 2^a, 5^e)$ in $\langle 347 \rangle$. Thus, Γ contains 4 elements and has generating set $\{\tau_6 \circ \tau_{16}, \tau_5\}$. Moreover, Γ is a subgroup of $\mathcal{A}([1]_a)$, which has generating set $\{\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_5, \tau_6, \tau_{16}\}$. Furthermore, $\{\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_5, \tau_6, \tau_{15}, \tau_{16}\}$ is a generating set for $\mathcal{A}(\cup_{j=a}^c [123]_j)$. The remaining automorphisms τ_i map $\mathcal{A}(\cup_{j=a}^c [123]_j)$ onto its nontrivial cosets in $\mathcal{A}(G)$ by left multiplication. The subgroup of $\mathcal{A}(G)$ that fixes 1^a has order 24 and generating set $\{\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_4 \circ \phi_{16}, \phi_6 \circ \phi_{16}, \phi_8 \circ \phi_{15}, \phi_{10} \circ \phi_{15}, \phi_{12} \circ \phi_{15} \circ \phi_{16}, \phi_{14} \circ \phi_{15} \circ \phi_{16}\}$.

Theorem 5.1 *G is a fastened $\{K_4, K_{2,2,2}\}$ -ultrahomogeneous $\{K_4\}_{42}^4 \{K_{2,2,2}\}_{21}^3$ -graph which is non-line-graphical, with*

$$|\mathcal{A}(G)| = 1008 = 4|E(G)|.$$

The edges of G can be seen as the left cosets of a subgroup $\Gamma \subset \mathcal{A}(G)$ of order 4, and its vertices as the left cosets of a subgroup of $\mathcal{A}(G)$ of order 24.

Proof: Recall from Subsection 3.1 that $|\mathcal{A}(G)| = 1008$.

Notice that $\mathcal{A}(\langle 347 \rangle) = S_4$ is formed by 24 automorphisms. Since $\frac{|\mathcal{A}(G)|}{|\mathcal{A}(\langle 347 \rangle)|} = \frac{1008}{24} = 42$, then $\langle 347 \rangle$ is sent by an automorphism of G onto any other copy of K_4 in G , from which it is not difficult to see that G is K_4 -ultrahomogeneous.

Similarly, $\mathcal{A}([123]_a)$ is formed by 48 automorphisms. Since $\frac{|\mathcal{A}(G)|}{|\mathcal{A}([123]_a)|} = \frac{1008}{48} = 21$, then $[123]_a$ is sent by an automorphism of G onto any other copy of $K_{2,2,2}$ in G , from which it is not difficult to see that G is $K_{2,2,2}$ -ultrahomogeneous.

On the other hand, $|\mathcal{A}(K_{2,2,2})| = 48$ and $|E(K_{2,2,2})| = 12$ agree with the fact that $|\Gamma| = \frac{|\mathcal{A}(K_{2,2,2})|}{|E(K_{2,2,2})|} = 4$. Since G is the edge-disjoint union of 21 copies of $K_{2,2,2}$, it contains a total of $21|E(K_{2,2,2})| = 21 \times 12 = 252$ edges. Now, $|\mathcal{A}(G)| = 1008 = 21 \times 48 = 21|\mathcal{A}(K_{2,2,2})|$. This is 4 times the number 252 of edges of G . These edges correspond to the left cosets of Γ in $\mathcal{A}(G)$ and its vertices to the left cosets of the stabilizer of $1^a = (1, 23, 45, 67)$ in $\mathcal{A}(G)$, whose order is 24. \square

6 Configurations associated with G

The symmetrical disposition of objects in G gives place to several combinatorial point-line configurations and to their associated Levi, Menger, and dual Menger graphs.

We present the points and lines of 3 self-dual configurations obtained from G , and their incidence relations:

1. the 42 vertices and 42 tetrahedra of G , and incidence given by inclusion of a vertex in a tetrahedron; this is a self-dual (42_4) -configuration with 2-arc-transitive Levi graph of diameter = girth = 6, automorphism-group order 2016, stabilizer order 24, distance distribution vector $(1, 4, 12, 24, 27, 14, 2)$ and isomorphic arc-transitive Menger graphs of diameter = girth = 3, degree 12 and automorphism-group order 1008;
2. the 168 tetrahedral triangles and 168 octahedral triangles in G and their sharing of an edge; this is a self-dual (168_6) -configuration with semisymmetric Levi graph of diameter = girth = 6, automorphism-group order 1008, common stabilizer order 6, distance distribution vectors $(1, 6, 24, 60, 111, 102, 32)$ and $(1, 6, 24, 60, 108, 102, 35)$, (just differing at distances 4 and 6 by 3 vertices) and vertex-transitive Menger graphs of common degree 24, diameter = girth = 3 and automorphism-group orders 1008 and 2016, respectively.
3. the 168 tetrahedral triangles and 168 octahedral triangles in G and their sharing of an edge; this is a self-dual (168_6) -configuration with semisymmetric Levi graph of diameter = girth = 6, automorphism-group order 1008, common stabilizer order 6, distance distribution vectors $(1, 6, 24, 60, 111, 102, 32)$ and $(1, 6, 24, 60, 108, 102, 35)$, (just differing at distances 4 and 6 by 3 vertices) and vertex-transitive Menger graphs of common degree 24, diameter = girth = 3 and automorphism-group orders 1008 and 2016, respectively.

Another interesting configuration associated to G is formed by the 42 tetrahedra and 21 octahedra of G , and their sharing of an edge; this is a flag-transitive $(42_6, 21_{12})$ -configuration.

Example. Let \mathcal{L} be the Levi graph of the (42_4) -configuration in item 1 above. Then

$$((1, 23, 45, 67), \langle 246 \rangle, (3, 12, 47, 56), \langle 145 \rangle, (6, 17, 24, 35), \langle 725 \rangle, (1, 67, 23, 45))$$

$$\text{and } (\langle 123 \rangle, (4, 15, 26, 37), \langle 167 \rangle, (2, 13, 46, 57), \langle 347 \rangle, (5, 36, 15, 27), \langle 312 \rangle)$$

are the lexicographically smallest paths realizing the diameter of \mathcal{L} and departing from each one of the two vertex parts of \mathcal{L} . The second lexicographically smallest paths are

$$((1, 23, 45, 67), \langle 246 \rangle, (3, 12, 47, 56), \langle 176 \rangle, (4, 15, 37, 26), \langle 572 \rangle, (1, 45, 67, 23))$$

$$\text{and } (\langle 123 \rangle, (4, 15, 26, 37), \langle 167 \rangle, (3, 12, 56, 47), \langle 264 \rangle, (5, 27, 36, 14), \langle 231 \rangle).$$

We reach this way to the only two vertices realizing the diameter of \mathcal{L} starting from $(1, 23, 45, 67)$, namely $(1, 67, 23, 45)$ and $(1, 45, 67, 23)$; respectively: starting from $\langle 123 \rangle$, namely $\langle 312 \rangle$ and $\langle 231 \rangle$. Those two pairs of paths reflect the correspondence between both parts of \mathcal{L} induced by the map Φ in Section 2.

7 On 6-holes and other subgraphs of G

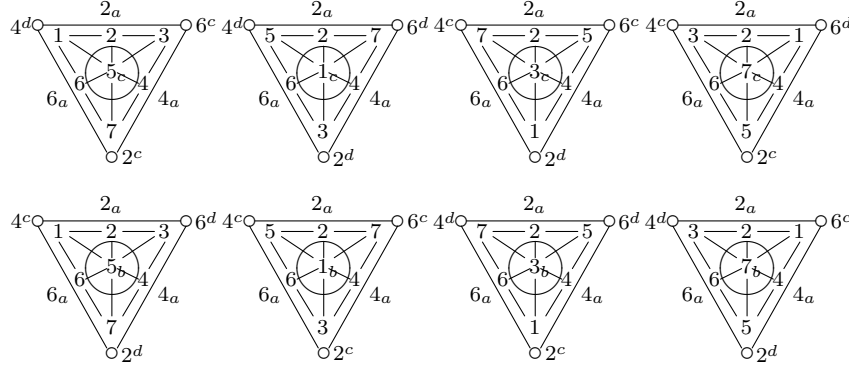


Figure 3: Octahedral triangles of $[246]_a$

Let us depict the Fano plane in an octahedral triangle, as shown for example in Figure 3 for the 8 triangles of $[246]_a$, as follows. For each such triangle t , there is a unique $i \in \{a, b, c\}$ and a unique point $p \in \mathcal{F}$ such that the 3 vertices of t (looked upon as ordered pencils) have p present in position i . The central point of the depiction of \mathcal{F} inside each such t is set to be p , subindexed by i . For example in Figure 3, this i appears as subindices c and b , respectively, in the 4 top and 4 bottom triangles. Also, for each edge e of t with weak color q_j and strong color ℓ , the point in the depiction of \mathcal{F} in t at the middle of e is set to be q , and the 'external' line of \mathcal{F} containing q is set to be ℓ , with the points of $\ell \setminus \{q\}$ set near the endvertices of e .

G contains 84 6-holes obtainable from the octahedral triangles of G based on these depictions of \mathcal{F} . This is exemplified on the left side of Figure 4, where the upper-left triangle in Figure 3 appears as the bottom triangle, sharing its edge of weak color 2_a with the central 6-hole. The 6-cycle of weak colors associated to this 6-hole is $(2_a 3_b 1_a 2_b 3_a 1_b)$.



The 6-holes of the form xyz_d^w , where xyz is a fixed line of \mathcal{F} , d varies in $\{a, b, c\}$ and w in \mathcal{F} , are 12 in number and conform a subgraph $[xyz]$ of G isomorphic to the star Cayley graph ST_4 , that can be defined as the graph with vertex set S_4 and each vertex $(a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3) \in S_4$ adjacent solely to (a_1, a_0, a_2, a_3) , (a_2, a_1, a_0, a_3) and (a_3, a_1, a_2, a_0) ; see [1, 4]. For example, the right side of Figure 4 depicts a (dotted) fundamental polygon of the torus whose convex hull contains a representation of the subgraph $[246]$ of G . This subgraphs $[xyz]$ are not induced in G . However, the graph $[[xyz]]$ induced in G by each $[xyz]$ is the edge-disjoint union of $[xyz]$ with the edge-disjoint union of six copies of K_4 in G , namely: $\langle xyz \rangle, \langle xzy \rangle, \langle yxz \rangle, \langle yzx \rangle, \langle zxy \rangle, \langle zyx \rangle$. Figure 4 has 4 vertices painted black, which span a copy of K_4 in G but not in $[246]$. We get 7 subgraphs $[xyz]$ of G .

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When considered immersed in 3-space, the 21 octahedra and 28 toroidal subgraphs of G presented above have faces that appear in canceling pairs, allowing the visualization of a closed piecewise-linear 3-manifold. We ask: which are the properties of this manifold?

8 Open problems

It remains to see whether G is a Cayley graph or not. On the other hand, the definition of G may be extended by means of projective planes, like the Fano plane, but over larger fields than $GF(2)$, starting with $GF(3)$. Moreover, the two conditions of the definition of G in Section 3 may be taken to 3 conditions, replacing \mathcal{F} by a binary projective space $P(r-1, 2)$ of dimension $r-1$, and the Fano lines by subspaces of dimension $\sigma < r-1$, where $2 < r \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\sigma \in (0, r-1) \cap \mathbb{Z}$, and requiring, as a third condition, that the points of intersection of a modified condition (b) form a projective hyperplane in $P(r-1, 2)$, (which was not required for G , since it was a ready conclusion). The resulting graph, that appears in place of G , may not be even connected, but the study of the component containing the lexicographically smallest vertex could still be interesting. Another step would be taking the study over other fields, starting with the ternary one.

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